

REMARKS

As a preliminary matter, Applicant respectfully submits herewith a Submission of Corrected Drawings. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to indicate that the corrected drawings submitted herewith are accepted.

Claims 1-10 have been examined. Claims 5-7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claims 5-7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Claims 6, 7, and 10 are rejected for their dependency on rejected claim 5.

In particular, the Examiner asserts that claim 5 is indefinite as it is not clear as to the frame of reference for the proposed “front-end portion” of the extension reflector disposed opposite to the front lens. It seems that the Examiner may have overlooked the amendments to claim 5 in the previous Amendment filed on January 2, 2003. In any event, claim 5 is further amended herein, and the amendments are believed to overcome the above noted rejection.

Claims 1-4, 8, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Temme in view of Kurasawa (US 6,934,635).

Kurasawa teaches a spectacle lens formed by mixing an anti-fogging agent with the base material to form an anti-fog material. *See col. 1, lines 29-51*. The resultant material does not allow tiny lens shaped water droplets to be formed on the surface thereof. *See col. 1, lines 48-50*. Applicants respectfully submit Kurasawa has nothing to do with an “anti-static” agent.

Anti-static is defined as reducing, removing, or preventing the buildup of static electricity. *See Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary copyright © 2002 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated.* The front lens of claim 1 has an anti-static agent disposed within which effectively prevents the generation of tree marks in the lens, and not the formation of water droplets on the surface of the front lens. *See Specification: page 4, lines 4-10.*

Thus, claim 1 is believed to be patentable, since the cited references do not teach or suggest the anti-static agent disposed within the base material.

Since claims 2-9 depend on claim 1, claims 2-9 are believed to be patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

As for the rejections of claims 1, 5, 6, 7, and 10 over Aikawa in view of Kurasawa, Applicants respectfully traverse the same based on the above argument, i.e., that Kurasawa is fatally flawed.

In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 2 is separately patentable. Claim 2 requires a surface active agent, which is nowhere taught or suggested by the cited art.

In the present invention, during manufacture of the front lens of the present invention, a base material is kneaded with the surface active agent and the mixture is bled out at the time of molding. Accordingly, a thin water layer is allowed to form on the inner wall surface of the front lens since the hydrophilic group of a surface-active agent existing in the surface layer of the base material attracts vapor in the air. *See col. 5, lines 2-14.* Conductance is given by the water layer

to the inner wall surface of the front lens, or, in other words, the surface resistance is lowered.

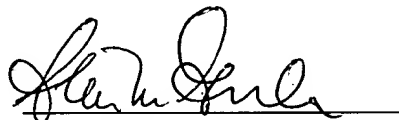
As a result, tree marks are not formed on the lens due to discharging.

By way of contrast, Kurasawa teaches mixing an anti-fogging material (magnesium compound, barium fluoride, and lead) with the base material to prevent the formation of tiny water droplets. Thus, unlike the "surface-active agent" of claim 2, which would attract water, the anti-fogging materials of Kurasawa actually repel water. *See col. 1, lines 41-51.*

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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